**Melbourne Indigenous Trail**

**Instructions:**

With your Team Research Group, you will visit a series of local sites close to Uni. High in the Parkville and Princes Hill area. Take photos at each site with your group as you progress through the trail.

At the end of the trail, you will add the photos and descriptions to your blog page to keep as evidence. You may alternatively choose to do this in a Word document and attach it in a blog post.

**There are also two Key Group Tasks to be completed at the beginning and end of the trail.**

Each site has some significance to indigenous issues in Melbourne. In particular, consider the issues of land, fairness and rights, as these are very important when considering Indigenous people’s place in Melbourne.

Consider again our overall Galileo research focus questions (with a little rewording to suit today’s trail):

* **How livable is Melbourne? (And specifically, how livable is Melbourne for Aboriginal people?)**
* **Are the ways we act towards Indigenous people and culture in our community *sustainable*? (Can we / should we keep doing it this way?)**
* **What does it mean to be a ‘good citizen’ in relation to Indigenous people and community in Melbourne?**

**The Trail …**

**Munnering Lane**

“Munnering was the name of an Aboriginal man who lived in the area and had the respect of both Wurundjeri people and white settlers. He had received a basic education at the Merri Creek School and was a handsome and intelligent young man. His early death at Melbourne Hospital was greatly mourned by his

clan’s people. When he died both Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities came to mourn him as a respected member of the community. He is buried in

the Melbourne Cemetery.”

*Challenge: Can you find his grave? – Take a photo if you succeed!*

**Key Group Task:**

**(N.B. this must be completed before moving through the gate to the next stage)**

1. Get a photo of the Munnering Lane sign, and a photo of the Hardy Reserve monument (down near the corner of Lygon St. in Hardy Reserve)
2. Find a place to sit in Hardy Reserve near the cemetery entrance (in the shade under the English Elm trees next to the Cemetery on Macpherson St.).
3. While sitting with your group, take out your paperwork about Munnering Lane. As a group, you must complete this task before moving on …
4. **Read the council meeting minutes, “Proposed Naming of Road” and write your answers for the following questions on a Word document:**
5. When did the process for naming this lane begin?
6. What is Yarra City council’s policy on the naming of roads?
7. In point 7 of the council minutes, who do you think are the “affected parties” mentioned?
8. What was the council’s new initiative in 2004?
9. What was its purpose?
10. What benefits do you think ‘YAPP’ might have for the local community?
11. What was the council brief for choosing a name for the lane?
12. What links does the name ‘Munnering’ have to the Princes Hill area?
13. Who assisted with the research that helped in choosing the name?
14. How many local people were notified of the proposed naming?
15. In total, how many favorable responses were received?
16. How many unfavorable responses were received in total? Why?
17. How many people thought the lane should remain unnamed?
18. What were the reasons given for the council’s final decision?
19. Do you agree with the decision? Why / why not? (Discuss as a group and list a response for each member).

**Cemetery Gates – Complete on your laptop or sheet of paper**

Have a look at the map. Inside the cemetery, find a place of your group’s choosing to pause and sit for a moment. What is special about the land these graves sit on? How does the cemetery make you feel? What thoughts does it evoke? Why does this particular piece of land make people feel so strongly? How might this be similar or different to the way Aboriginal people feel about this piece of land?

**Derrimut's Grave and Monument** – Find and Photograph with your group

Tombstone and monument erected by early colonists to Derrimut - an important aboriginal leader in early Melbourne. Famous for preventing a massacre of the people of Melbourne in late 1835 by a large inter-tribal group of warriors from the surrounding districts. The gravestone stands in the early Chinese section of Melbourne General Cemetery, as Aboriginal people were considered 'heathen' like the Chinese, and therefore could not be interred in the denominational sections of the cemetery. An article on Derrimut's story can be found here: [http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi\_hb4817/is\_2\_91/ai\_n29226378/pg\_1?tag=content](http://google-earth-fake-url-for-links.google.com/http%3A%2F%2Ffindarticles.com%2Fp%2Farticles%2Fmi_hb4817%2Fis_2_91%2Fai_n29226378%2Fpg_1%3Ftag%3Dcontent);col1 An image of the gravestone in the '70s can be viewed here: [http://www.slv.vic.gov.au/jcollins/0/0/4/doc/jc004164.shtml](http://google-earth-fake-url-for-links.google.com/http%3A%2F%2Fwww.slv.vic.gov.au%2Fjcollins%2F0%2F0%2F4%2Fdoc%2Fjc004164.shtml) An image of a painting of Derrimut can be viewed here: [http://home.vicnet.net.au/~queenhs/koori.html](http://google-earth-fake-url-for-links.google.com/http%3A%2F%2Fhome.vicnet.net.au%2F~queenhs%2Fkoori.html)

**Sir Redmond Barry's Grave** – Find and Photograph with your group

The founder of the Melbourne Public Library (State Library of Victoria), University of Melbourne and Ned Kelly's infamous 'hanging judge'. "In 1852, Barry was appointed judge of the bench of the new Supreme Court of Victoria. In between court sittings, he devoted a lot of his time to helping Aboriginal prisoners charged with crimes against a white man's law that they barely understood. This work was often without payment." [http://www.slv.vic.gov.au/ergo/sir\_redmond\_barrys\_life](http://google-earth-fake-url-for-links.google.com/http%3A%2F%2Fwww.slv.vic.gov.au%2Fergo%2Fsir_redmond_barrys_life)

**Burke and Wills Grave** – Find and Photograph with your group

Buried only metres from where they set out in August 1860, Burke and Wills were buried in the Melbourne General Cemetery in 1863. Theirs was the largest State Funeral ever held in Australia, and their remains were viewed by 100,000 people, out of a population of 120,00 in Melbourne. [http://victoria.slv.vic.gov.au/burkeandwills/expedition/index.html](http://google-earth-fake-url-for-links.google.com/http%3A%2F%2Fvictoria.slv.vic.gov.au%2Fburkeandwills%2Fexpedition%2Findex.html) [http://www.burkeandwills.net.au/Memorials/grave\_melbourne.htm](http://google-earth-fake-url-for-links.google.com/http%3A%2F%2Fwww.burkeandwills.net.au%2FMemorials%2Fgrave_melbourne.htm)

**Melbourne General Cemetery Entrance**

Go to the office to the left for a free map of the cemetery (1 per group, please).

This can be used as a resouces / evidence later in the term during your parent-student conference or research for the Team Project.

**Queen's College** – Find and Photograph with your group

Who owns this land? What evidence tells you this information?

See the link below for information on Queen's College. How did the colleges adjacent the University of Melbourne (including 10 acres for Queen's College) obtain their land? [http://www.queens.unimelb.edu.au/about-us/history/](http://google-earth-fake-url-for-links.google.com/http%3A%2F%2Fwww.queens.unimelb.edu.au%2Fabout-us%2Fhistory%2F)

**Nardoo Pond** – Find and Photograph with your group

What does Nardoo fern look like? See below: [http://science.uniserve.edu.au/school/curric/stage4\_5/nativeplants/gallery/nardoo/nardoo.jpg](http://google-earth-fake-url-for-links.google.com/http%3A%2F%2Fscience.uniserve.edu.au%2Fschool%2Fcurric%2Fstage4_5%2Fnativeplants%2Fgallery%2Fnardoo%2Fnardoo.jpg) What happened to Burke and Wills when they ate Nardoo, and why didn't the aboriginal people they saw eating it die? See below: [http://victoria.slv.vic.gov.au/burkeandwills/expedition/lastdays.html](http://google-earth-fake-url-for-links.google.com/http%3A%2F%2Fvictoria.slv.vic.gov.au%2Fburkeandwills%2Fexpedition%2Flastdays.html) [http://victoria.slv.vic.gov.au/burkeandwills/expedition/food.html](http://google-earth-fake-url-for-links.google.com/http%3A%2F%2Fvictoria.slv.vic.gov.au%2Fburkeandwills%2Fexpedition%2Ffood.html)

**Remnant Indigenous Vegetation** – Find and Photograph with your group

As you travel north along The Avenue, you can see some remnant native Red Gums. This is how this area once looked when these trees were common across this part of Melbourne. Aboriginal people would have camped in the area - perhaps some of these trees were alive at the time? You can also see some original native bushland near St. Georges Grove in Royal Park further to the west.

**Burke and Wills Memorial Cairn** – Find and Photograph with your group

Burke and Wills Memorial Cairn

Marking the departure point of Burke and Wills’ ill-fated expedition in 1861, this plain stone cairn sits in the midst of native planting.

Originally a fence was placed around a tree near the place of departure but in 1890 it was removed and the cairn erected about 200m east of the tree.

**Burke and Wills place of departure** – Find and Photograph with your group

This is the approximate point of departure for the Burke and Wills expedition. Originally this site was marked by a fenced off tree. The only memorial now is 200m to the east of here.

**Kangaroo Grass Field, Royal Park** – Find and Photograph with your group

An area of native grassland being regenerated. This hilltop provides great views of the Melbourne skyline, and also provides a sense of what Royal Park must have been like before European settlement.

**Key Group Task: (Read Carefully - this must be completed before moving on)**

As a group, find a spot to sit for a moment or two on the hilltop in the Kangaroo or Wallaby Grass (it’s the dry looking grass right on the top of the hill). This is the sort of grass that used to be everywhere around Melbourne. Before Europeans introduced their grasses for sheep to eat.

**Cast your mind back 300 years and imagine living in this landscape. You might wish to imagine that you are out hunting for food, or digging for yams and other bush tucker, perhaps?**

**- Feel the grass beneath your fingers, feel the wind blow, look at the sky.**

**- Can you see any birds?**

**- What is the view of the land like from here?**

**- What do you notice about its shapes and forms?**

**- What other sorts of life do you notice?**

**- Where would you find food?**

**- Where might you look for fresh water?**

Now, find some shade. As an Indigenous person, what might you be doing in the middle of the hot afternoon? Hopefully you can find some shade under an old River Red Gum tree.

**As a group, now it’s time to write down your observations for each point.**

**Individually, describe some of the things you experienced in the landscape a few moments ago. List as much as you can before gathering back together as a whole group for the walk back to school.**

Here's some more info. on Royal Park:

Royal Park was an important Aboriginal camping ground and fell within the territory of the Wurundjeri people, with whom John Batman made his infamous land deal in 1835. Described by Batman as being, ‘thinly timbered with gum and wattle and she-oak’, development and grazing on the site erased most of the original vegetation.

The establishment of the park

Royal Park is a remnant of a much larger reserve of 625 hectares (2 500 acres) set aside for recreation purposes by Governor Latrobe in 1854. On his last day in Melbourne he permanently reserved the area now known as Royal Park.

The 19th century

The first agricultural farm of about 35 hectares was established here in 1858. In 1860 Burke and Wills set out from Royal Park to cross the continent from south to north. After they perished on the return journey they were hailed as heroes and large crowds gathered in the city for their public funeral. A cairn near Macarthur Road now marks the departure point of their ill-fated expedition.

In 1868 and again in 1878 the size of Royal Park was reduced for housing allotments. In the 1880s more land was lost to make way for trams, trains and roads.